

prothorax, which is posteriorly limited by the anterior coxae. Beak medianly and laterally carinate to a cross between the bases of the antennal scapes. Scrobes deep and narrow from apex near tip of beak almost to eyes, then sharply deflected and broader in front of eyes. Scape stout, clavate. Funicle 7-jointed, the last joint apparently a part of the club. Club 4-jointed. Head at base of beak sinuately impressed, with swellings above the eyes. Prothorax very irregularly sculptured but with a deep median furrow widened angularly at middle and also behind. Strial punctation deep but irregular. Intervals tumid behind. Legs stout. Tarsi with third joint not widely bilobed; tarsal claws simple. First and second abdominal segments long; third and fourth shorter than fifth.

### A NEW BRACONID FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

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*Monogonogastra wolcottii*, new species.

In Szepligetti's arrangement this species falls next to *meridensis*. The following description will show how different it is. In Cameron's list of species it falls next to *Iphiaulax hector* Cameron, but is at once separated from that species by the suture-formed articulations being striate. It resembles Cameron's species, however, in general habitus and color.

*Female*.—Length 14 mm., length of the ovipositor 12 mm. Antennae extending back beyond the apex of the third tergite; head shining, front depressed between the ocelli and the antennae; a strong carina from the anterior ocellus to the bases of the antennae; ocelli surrounded by a deep furrow, posteriorly bottom of the furrow is granular; postocellar line distinctly shorter than the ocellocular line; thorax shining, the scutellum raised slightly above the level of the scutum; first tergite with the embossed area broadening apically into a rounded spade-like area the apex of which is obtusely rounded; embossed area of the second tergite triangular, not reaching apex, defined laterally by shallow, broad, foveolate furrows; suture-formed articulations foveolate; tergites shining, polished; apical sternite extending more than the width of the femora beyond the apex of the abdomen. Rufo-ferruginous; head except the palpi, antennae and sheath of the ovipositor black; posterior tarsi dusky; wings yellowish hyaline basad of the basal vein, beyond dark brown, a transverse yellow band beneath the stigma; venation dark brown; stigma bright yellow.

Golden Fleece, Demerara, South America. Described from one female collected March 13, 1913, by G. E. Bodkin and G. N. Wolcott.

Named for G. N. Wolcott.

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